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SET UP CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
OF SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION

ABOLISH INDUSTRY, COMMERCE CHAMBERS -- Gazeta Handlowa, No 23, 22 Mar 50

Under a proposed law, all small-scale nonagricultural production will be under the newly established CUDW (Central Administration of Small-Scale Production). This will cover, in the socialized sectors, local industries and workers' cooperatives and, in the private sector, manual trades and private industry. This new office will enable small business to fulfill its tasks in production and services. CUDW will handle the problem of a planned supply of raw materials, auxiliary materials, and financial credit.

Small-scale production in the socialized sector can be divided into three groups: socialized, that in the process of socialization, and private. First in the sphere of CUDW's jurisdiction will be matters affecting the socialized sectors, that is, enterprises of local state industry, the Association of Workers' Cooperatives, Central Office of the Cooperative of Peasant Art Crafts, and workers' cooperatives of the Central Handicraft Office.

A fundamental problem in the socialized sphere is the rational geographical distribution of enterprises, with proper management and modernization of the means and methods of production.

The law will abolish the Chambers of Industry and Commerce. Some of the functions of the chambers will be transferred to private, industrial, and commercial groups by this law.

TO EXPAND LIGHT INDUSTRY -- Slowo Polskie, No 32, 1 Feb 50

Eugeniusz Stawinski, Minister of Light Industry, at a recent session of the Sejm Industrial Commission which discussed the 1950 budgetary estimate, mentioned that light industry fulfilled its Three-Year Plan 106.1 percent and the yearly plan 115 percent. In the first 9 months of 1949, employment increased by 12.6 percent and the value of production by 21.6 percent.

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In the textile industry, especially the cotton industry, a new form of work competition, combining quantity with quality, is developing. In 1950, the textile industry will increase its production by 13 percent. Sixty percent of the raw materials will be imported from the USSR. The area sown in flax and hemp will be increased and sheep breeding will be expanded. Production of artificial fibers like "stylon" will greatly increase.

During 1950, pigskin will be used to a greater extent in the manufacture of footwear than heretofore. Footwear factories will give more attention to the quality and appearance of the finished product.

The 40-percent increase in expenditures for investments in light industry will allow for the expansion of cotton mills, jute reprocessing factories, curtain factories, wearing apparel factories, etc. The Soviet plans for the new spinning mill have been completed and the necessary machinery for the mill will arrive from the USSR during 1950.

The expansion of the cement industry is included in the investments for light industry. The finished plans will be furnished by the USSR.

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